

THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, Sept. 23, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

We have received a circular from Adjutant General P. T. Washburn, dated Sept. 17th, from which we learn that the correction of the enrollment of the several towns in this State, shows that there was great inequality in the apportionment of the quota of the State under call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, and that the quota of the State had in fact been made too large by reason of errors existing in the enrollment at the time the quota was assessed. The attention of the War Department having been called by the Governor of the State to these errors, an order has been obtained, that the quota of the State be corrected, and that the amount of the reduction thereof be apportioned among the towns in the several Congressional Districts in such manner as to equalize the apportionment.

In accordance with this order, the credit of seven hundred and sixty-seven men, thus obtained, has been apportioned to the several towns in each Congressional District, and to Franklin and Grand Isle Counties as follows:

FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
Bakersfield,	5
Berkshire,	5
Enosburgh,	6
Fairfax,	7
Fairfield,	8
Fletcher,	5
Franklin,	6
Georgia,	6
Highgate,	7
Montgomery,	6
Richford,	6
Sheldon,	6
St. Albans,	17
Swanton,	10
GRAND ISLE COUNTY.	
Alburgh,	7
Grand Isle,	3
Isle La Motte,	3
North Hero,	3
South Hero,	3

In pursuance of official orders, the draft for this Congressional District commenced at Burlington on Monday last with the town of Montgomery. The following are the names of those who were drawn in the wheel. The deficiency was 16, but 32 were drawn as follows:

Charles W. Jones, Lewis Clark, Kendall Marcy, T. A. McAllister, D. Barnes, L. T. Smith, John Comstock, M. Campbell, P. Frazier, O. N. Kelton, C. S. Williams, H. W. Martin, G. Cushing, J. Benaway, S. Russell, J. A. Dingman, A. Rockwell, A. W. Tracy, S. R. Crook, M. H. Morgan, B. Lombard, W. Hendricks, S. Davis, S. Larock, J. A. Wright, A. Coombs, W. Parker, H. W. Coburn, G. Weed, J. B. Williams.

The following towns in the district are still deficient, after making all credits:

Chittenden Co.—Essex 8, Milton 8, Westford 12.
Essex Co.—Bloomfield 5, Brunswick 1, Canaan 4, Guilford 2, Lemington 2, Lunenburg 8, Maidstone 2, Averill 1.
Franklin Co.—Bakersfield 13, Berkshire 14, Fairfax 3, Montgomery 16, Richford 3.

Grand Isle Co.—Grand Isle 1.
Lamoille Co.—Cambridge 1.

Orleans Co.—Glover 3, Morgan 1, Newport 10, Westfield 1, Westmore 1.

From the glorious news which we have recently given and which is continued in to-day's issue, we feel justified in predicting that the days of the existing rebellion are numbered, and that nothing can withstand the advance and valor of our army and navy.

The readiness with which the country submits to the draft, whereby by misfortune or neglect, volunteering has not prevented such a proceeding, indicates that the people are determined the rebellion shall be put down, and without any recourse to "five hundred thousand more."

DEATH OF JUDGE LYMAN OF ALBURGH.—We regret to hear of the death of Hon. William H. Lyman of Alburgh, late Senator from the county of Grand Isle. Judge Lyman died of typhoid fever on the 17th of September, in the 62d year of his age. A native of the city of Vergennes, where he was born October 18th, 1802, he has been, during the most of his active and industrious life a resident of Alburgh. As a merchant he was prosperous as a politician, firm and loyal to his party and friends. He was reserved in his manners, independent in his opinions, and exceedingly tenacious of purpose. He was endowed with a strong mind and an excellent constitution. He became more and more respected as a politician, and as a member of society, with age; and his fellow citizens indi-

cated their regard by repeatedly electing him to important town and county offices. The last office he held was that of Senator for Grand Isle county in 1862 and 1863.

His funeral was attended on Sunday, last, September 20th, by a large concourse of relatives and friends. The Rev. Calvin B. Cady preached the funeral sermon on the occasion. Alburgh has recently lost several of her prominent citizens: Hon. Solomon J. Davis, Hon. John M. Sowles, Judge Lewis W. Sowles, and last but not least, the Hon. William H. Lyman.

Franklin County Court.

September Term, 1864.

The Franklin County Court still remains in session. On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 15th, when we went to press, the case of Charles W. Green vs. Mary Boyden was on trial by jury. On behalf of the plaintiff it was argued by Messrs. Noble and Bailey, and on behalf of the defendant, by Messrs. Hall and Royce.

Friday, Sept. 16.

The verdict of the jury in the last case argued on the 15th inst., was in favor of the plaintiff—damages \$65.00 and costs.

The case Timothy L. Morgan, appellee, vs. William H. Mead, appellant, was commenced and it proceeded until a deposition offered in the case was ruled out by the court upon objection, when the case was, on motion, continued. Messrs. Hubbell and Clark, Norman F. Wood and Dewey and Noble appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Anson Soule and Edson and Rand as counsel for the defendant.

On the assignment by the State's attorney of the trial of the murder case entitled State vs. Martha D. Clark, to Thursday morning, Sept. 22d, and upon application the court appointed Henry A. Burt, Esq., of Swanton to assist the State's attorney in the trial of that important case.

The jury were then excused until Monday morning, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, Sept. 17.

The jury having been dismissed, the old and new dockets were called and motions for continuance, &c., disposed of by the court. The Grand Jury reported eight "true bills" and five "not found." The chancery docket was also called and at 4 o'clock P. M. the court adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Sept. 19.

A special order having been made that Judge Asahel Peck would hold the court on this day and try those cases in which Judge Aldis could not sit, Judge Peck was upon the bench in the afternoon, and the case L. R. and A. O. Brainerd vs. Martin and J. W. Reynolds, being unexpectedly continued, the jury were empaneled for the trial of the case entitled Lyman E. Pelton vs. Alvin H. Mason, being an action of trover for a block house and woodshed adjoining, and garden fence and fruit trees and currant bushes, cord-wood and saw-logs, &c., &c., which were alleged to have been wasted and injured by the defendant while tenant of the plaintiff. This case commenced on Monday afternoon, and occupied the jury until Wednesday afternoon till 3 o'clock, when they rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant. Messrs. Pelton and Dewey argued the case on behalf of the plaintiff, and Messrs. Beardsley and Edson on behalf of the defendant.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The State's attorney represented to the court that the Grand Jury would be occupied with business for several days and that he should unavoidably be in attendance upon them and thus prevented from making due preparation for the State trial against Martha D. Clark, which had been assigned for trial on Thursday morning, Sept. 22d. It was thereupon suggested and agreed to by the counsel for the respondent that the trial should be assigned for Monday, Sept. 26th, and the court made such an order in pursuance of such representation and agreement.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 21.

On Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock the Grand Jury came in and reported five "true bills" and three "not found," and their labors being ended for the term they were discharged. The case State vs. Park Louks was then assigned for trial on Saturday, Sept. 24th, and the case entitled State vs. James Gibson, was set for trial on Wednesday, Sept. 28th. After disposing of some chancery and some other business the court took a recess until Thursday 9 o'clock A. M.

We have received a splendid military portrait of Maj. Gen. Sherman, with his autograph, which is said to be a striking picture and a faithful portrait. The size and price is the same as for Gen. Grant's portrait heretofore noticed by us. For this we are also indebted to W. J. Holland, Springfield, Mass., sole agent for New England to whom all orders should be addressed.

Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

The Great Rebellion, which for more than three years has wracked the Nation in the flames of civil war, draws near its crisis. Its armies have been beaten, its territory has been conquered, the forts and posts which it treacherously seized have been occupied and held by the soldiers of the Republic, its foreign allies have been detached from its support, and its hostile arm, paralyzed by exhaustion and discouraged by defeat, is upheld solely by the hope of political victories, to be achieved by its allies in the Presidential Election of November next.

If the People in that election sustain the Government, and re-affirm its just authority, and re-affirm its purpose to maintain it by war so long as war assails it, the rebellion will speedily end. If they fail in this determination, or leave any room for doubt on this vital point, the rebels will take fresh courage and prolong the contest. Every utterance of their organs and agents affirms and confirms this position. Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office—every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands—every later of democratic freedom and the rights of man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the administration and the expulsion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the Presidential Chair.

In the Northern and Western States this hostility has been embodied and organized in the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention. That Convention gives a silent approval of the rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life. While it passes in utter silence the usurpations of Jefferson Davis and his confederate traitors, while it overlooks entirely, and thus, by just and necessary inference, approves their abrogation of political rights and personal liberties over all that portion of the United States in which they have been able thus far to sustain their usurped authority, it pours out its wrath without stint or measure, upon every act by which the constitutional President of the United States has sought to defend and protect the life and liberties of the Nation, whose executive power is placed in his hands.

That convention had no words of exaltation for our victories—no thanks and honors for the brave soldiers and sailors who have shed their blood to achieve them. While it denounces our Government for neglect of duty toward our "fellow-citizens, who are now, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition," it has not even a syllable of censure for those rebel authorities who, with more than savage cruelty, and in utter disregard of every dictate of humanity as well as of every usage of civilized warfare, have deliberately and with systematic purpose inflicted upon those prisoners all the tortures of exposure, of neglect and starvation, and have offered premiums for their murder to the brutal guards to whose grim custody they have been consigned. And, on the very eve of the most glorious victories that have ever crowned our arms; after three years of bloody, costly and successful war, when three-fourths of the territory originally held by the rebels had passed into our hands; at the very moment when the rebellion itself is tottering to fall, and the flag of our country is rapidly advancing to aid its old supremacy—the party represented at Chicago demands that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities"—a step which would instantly arrest our conquering armies, and snatch from them the glories of a final triumph; repeal the blockade, and throw the whole rebel frontier open to the supplies they so sorely need; secure the recognition of foreign powers, and either accomplish their independence or give them the ability to fight for it four years longer.

We appeal to the people of the United States—lovers of the Union and friends of freedom against the consummation of the foul crime both which the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention involve. We invoke them not to sanction these principles and sentiments by electing the candidates put forward to represent them. We implore them as they love their country, as they seek the renewed integrity of its territory, as they desire the peaceful protection of its flag, and the blessings of its free institutions and its equal laws for themselves and their posterity, not to arrest the blow which is just ready to descend upon the rebellion now tottering to its fall; not to give the rebels time to renew their strength for fresh conflicts; not to aid those who would aid them in overthrowing our Government, in destroying our Union, in plunging into a chaos of anarchy the great communities of which the Constitution makes one great and glorious nation, and in thus extinguishing, finally and forever, the hopes of all who have faith in freedom and the rights of man.

We call upon the people to bear in mind that, by whatever sophistries they may cloak their purposes, the Chicago Convention neither condemns the action of the Richmond rebels, nor proposes to expel them against their will or by any exercise of force, from the seats of power they have usurped. In all essential respects the action that convention took accords with what the rebels seek. Both desire a cessation of hostilities. Both denounce with unsparring bitterness the Government of the United States, and both alike seek its overthrow. Both demand that the attempt to conquer armed rebellion by force of arms shall be abandoned. And both demand that, when the Government of the United States shall have passed into the hands of men opposed to an armed defense of

the Government against rebellion, the war shall end by peaceful conference of these allied powers. What, more than this, could the rebels ask or need for the consummation of all their wishes. We call upon the people to bear in mind that if they elect the candidates of the Chicago Convention, they arrest the Government in the execution of its plans and purposes, on the very eve of their fulfillment, and one third of a year before any new Administration can take its place. The interval will be one of hope and confidence for the rebels, and exultation for their allies in the loyal States. In the Western States armed preparations have already been made by the disciples and advocates of secession, to follow the example of the South and sever the West from the Federal Union. The success of the Chicago programme in November will be the signal for carrying these designs into execution, and the 4th of March will dawn upon a new Western Confederacy, aiming at independence, operating with the slave power of the Southern States in blotting from existence the free Republic of the Western world.

We call upon the people to crush these schemes, and to brand their authors and allies with their lasting reprobation. We call upon them to support the Government, to quell the rebellion, to defend and preserve the Union. We call upon them to stand by the President, who, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, has wielded the power of the nation with unflinching courage and fidelity, with integrity which even enmity has not dared to impeach, and with wisdom and prudence, upon which success is even now stamping the surest and the final seal. His election will proclaim to the world the unaltered and unalterable determination of the American people to quell the rebellion and save the Union. It will strike down forever the false hopes and expectations of the rebel Government, and proclaim to the people of the rebel States that their only hope of peace lies in abandoning their hostility to the Government, and resuming their allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

We call upon the Union committees and the Union leagues, and upon all loyal associations in every State, county and town, to perfect their organizations; to infuse fresh vigor and activity into their operations; to canvass carefully and promptly their respective districts; to circulate documents and newspapers containing just and forcible expositions of the merits of our cause; to combat by assemblies of the people, in public meetings, by public speeches, by conversation, by letters and personal appeals, and in all just and proper modes, the deceptive and perilous sophistries of the agents and political allies of the rebellion. Let them be on their guard against the arts of corruption and of intrigue which will be brought, with unscrupulous desperation, to bear upon them. The rebel government, and those of foreign powers most deeply interested in our destruction, could well afford to expend millions in overthrowing this administration and placing in power the nominee and representatives of the Chicago convention.

The skies are bright and full of promise. The lion-hearted citizen soldiers of the republic are marching with steady step and unflinching purpose to a speedy and glorious victory. The heart of the people beats true to the Union. Every triumph of the Union arms over the rebel troops arouses afresh the courage and confidence of Union men, and chills the hearts and decimates the ranks of the submission secessionists represented at Chicago. A Union victory in November will end the long and laborious strife. It will paralyze the arm of the rebellion. It will disperse its armies, destroy the hopes by which the despotism at Richmond now holds its subjects in bondage, release the people of the Southern States from their enforced disloyalty, and give them again the blessings of self-government within the Union and under the protection of the Constitution and flag of the United States. It will enable our own government to exchange the weapons of war for the councils of peace, to relax the stern control over public action and public speech which a state of war renders unavoidable, to restore our financial system, to dissolve military courts, and hand over again to the civil tribunals of justice the punishment of crime and the preservation of public order, and to restore to their firesides and their homes, clothed with honors and to be held in everlasting remembrance, that great array of our citizen soldiers who have bared their breasts against armed rebellion, and won the imperishable renown of saving the glorious Union for which their fathers and brothers died.

(Signed)

LESLIE J. RAYMOND, Chairman, N. York.
SAMUEL F. HUNT, Maine.
JOHN B. CLARKE, New Hampshire.
ABRAHAM H. GARDNER, Vermont.
WILLIAM CLAYTON, Massachusetts.
THOMAS G. TURNER, Rhode Island.
S. D. SPEAR, Connecticut.
MARTIN L. WARD, New Jersey.
S. A. PIERCE, Pennsylvania.
NATHAN B. SMITH, Delaware.
H. W. HOFFMAN, Maryland.
S. H. BENT, Missouri.
G. B. BROWN, Ohio.
J. D. DEWEES, Indiana.
BENTON O. COOK, Illinois.
MARRIS GILLESPIE, Michigan.
S. JENKINS, Wisconsin.
D. B. STEVENS, Iowa.
A. W. CAMPBELL, West Virginia.
JAMES H. LANE, Kansas.
J. J. COOMBS, District of Columbia.

In nineteen companies of the Vermont Brigade, the aggregate is as follows:

First District—Woodbridge 77; Merit Clark 9; Wells 4; Redfield 2.
Second District—Morrill 108; Ormsby 2.

Third District—Baxter 33; Harrington 1.

It will be thus seen that out of 295 votes, two hundred and ninety-five were polled for the Union candidates, and but nine for the Copperheads.

WAR NEWS.

There has been considerable news of importance during the week. Skirmishing, picket firing and guerrilla fighting have furnished some of the items which have appeared in the daily papers. The rebels near Petersburg made a sudden dash with cavalry upon a herd of 2500 cattle, and drove them all off, and the fighting in connection with this enterprise on their part is nearly all which has taken place in the vicinity of Richmond. Gen. Grant has been at Washington, thence to his family in New Jersey, and thence to Harper's Ferry, though it is not known what this forebodes. The rebels have moved the Union prisoners from Andersonville to Savannah and Augusta for greater safety. Sherman's advances not leaving it certain that a Union force might not someday open their prison doors, if they were suffered long to remain within a hundred miles of him. Gov. Brown of Georgia has recalled 15,000 militia from Hood's army, though this would weaken Hood but little and strengthen Brown as little. Deserters are continually coming into our lines from the rebel army.

Deserters report that Gen. Lee announced to his troops, on Sunday, that he would give the Yankees fourteen days to get away from here—but he did not say what he would do if we refused to leave.

Gen. Sherman has issued a congratulatory order recounting the victories of his armies. He has made an agreement with Hood for a ten day's truce at Rough and Ready, on the Macon Railroad, and the country around it, inclosed by a circle of two miles radius from Sept. 12th, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points South. Having determined to make a military post at Atlanta, he requires all non-combatants to go North, or South leaving Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Sheridan:

NEAR BERRYVILLE,

Sept. 13—7 P. M.

This morning I sent Gen. Getty's division of the 6th corps with two brigades of cavalry to the crossing of Summit Point and Winchester road, over the Opequan creek. Rhodes, Rawson's, Gordon's and Wharton's divisions were found on the West bank.

At the same time Gen. Wilsons and McIntosh's brigade of cavalry dashed up the Winchester pike and drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's division, charged it and captured the 8th South Carolina regiment—sixteen officers and a 145 men—its battle flag and Col. Henegan, commanding a brigade, with the loss of only two men killed and three wounded. Great credit is due Wilson and McIntosh, and the 3d New Jersey and 2d Ohio regiments. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the 2d Massachusetts Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of the line and captured an officer and eleven men of Gordon's division of infantry.

Our loss in the reconnaissance was very light. (Signed)

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Maj. General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC,

Sept. 15—even.

During the past few days both sides have been engaged in a continued struggle of sharp shooting and artillery firing, particularly in the center of the line. It was thought several nights ago that this annoying practice would cease in front of the 2d corps, as an agreement had been made by both sides to that effect; but it is reported that the same night as our men were changing the pickets, the rebels opened fire and killed about a dozen of our men.

Our soldiers threatened that they would have revenge for this dastardly act, and watching a favorable opportunity, when the rebels had a large number exposed, blazed away with terrible effect. Those unhurt were not long in seeking the cover of their works, and finally begged our men to cease, as the firing the night previous was by a new regiment who were not aware of the agreement. But the answer sent over, which was rather more expressive than elegant, seemed to satisfy them that the truce was at an end.

Over 20 ambulances were seen to come towards the place this morning, where the struggle occurred, and to go back loaded, evidencing that the rebels paid dearly for their bad faith. The enemy have been busy for several days constructing a second line of works a short distance behind the first, and are making it as strong as the other.

Sept. 16th.—The flank attack by the rebel cavalry early yesterday morning, was a most daring move, and seems to have been partially successful. The attacking force consisted of three brigades of cavalry with eight pieces of artillery. The main body reached the vicinity of the cattle herd on Buffin's farm, near Cozen's Point, just before day-light, while the remainder engaged our cavalry pickets along the entire line from Ream's Station, capturing some and driving others back. This was done to cover the operations of the main rebel column. The attack was made a short time before day-light when the guard was mostly in bed. Some 200 prisoners have been captured, mostly of the 13th Penn. cavalry. The 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, on duty near by, soon attacked the rebels; but they were in such strong force that our men had to fall back, suffering a loss of some 250. It is said Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry supported by the 2d Corps went in pursuit of the raiders, but it is believed they had too much start and must have got off with the greater part of their plunder. In addition to our loss in cattle, which was 2,500 head, the rebels captured several teams with gangs of men, who were engaged in constructing a line of telegraph in that direction.

A rumor reached camp this morning that the cattle have all been recaptured.

tured, but I cannot trace it to any reliable source.
(Signed) Wm. D. McGREGOR.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 18.

The Vicksburg Herald of the 10th says there has been a concentration of the rebel forces at Jackson, Miss. Forrest's, Taylor's, Gilson's, and W. Adam's troops are in camp around that city for several miles. The force is estimated at 20,000 with extensive wagon, pontoon and artillery trains. All the wagons are marked U. S., having been captured from Sturgis. All the movements are conducted with the greatest secrecy. Forrest is still on crutches.

Advices from Memphis say that Forrest has issued an order dated the 2d, prohibiting all egress from his lines after the 15th, and forbidding the transportation of cotton outside of the territory under his control. This is construed as meaning that he has some important expedition on foot.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.

Forrest crossed the Cold Water on Monday last and encamped fifteen miles from Memphis. Marmaduke with seven thousand men is to cross at St. Francis, intending to invade Missouri.

Price is threatening Little Rock. Generals Schofield and Sprague arrived here from the front to-night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

Yesterday Maj. Gen. Sheridan attacked Early, fought a great battle and won a splendid victory. Over 2,500 prisoners were captured. Nine battle-flags and five pieces of artillery were captured and the rebel Gens. Gordon and Rhodes were killed. Three other general officers were wounded. All the enemy's killed and most of their wounded have fallen into our hands.

The department learns with regret that we lost General Russell, killed. The details are stated in the following official telegram received by this department:

WINCHESTER, Va.,

Sept. 13, 7:30 P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. C. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of Gen. Early over the Berryville pike at the crossing of the Opequan creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester and capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags and most of their wounded. The rebel Gens. Rhodes and Geo. Gordon were killed, and three other general officers were wounded. All their killed fell into our hands.

Our losses are severe. Among them was Gen. D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the 5th corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Gens. Upton, McIntosh and Chapman are wounded. I cannot tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position held by the rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester. The enemy were strong in numbers and obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the Lieut. General commanding the army, the gallant conduct of Gens. Wright, Crook, Emery, Torbet, and the officers of their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory.

A more detailed report will be forwarded. (Signed)

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Maj. Gen. Con'g.

Full details of the casualties will be given when received by the department.
E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 20—12 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following has been received, giving further particulars of Sheridan's great victory. A salute of 100 guns has been given:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 20,

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have just received the following official from Gen. Sheridan, dated 1 A. M. to-day:

General: We fought Early from daylight until between 6 and 7 P. M. We drove him from Opequan Creek through Winchester and beyond the town. We captured from 2,500 to 3,000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle flags, and all the rebel wounded and dead. The wounded in Winchester amount to some 3,000. We lost in killed Gen. David Russell, commanding a division of the 6th army corps, and Gens. Chapman, McIntosh and Upton are wounded. The rebels lost in killed, Gen. Rhodes, Wharton, Gordon and Ransom. We have just sent them whirling through Winchester, and we are after them to-morrow. This army behaved splendidly. I am sending forward all the medical supplies, subsistence stores and ambulances.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,

Brig. Gen.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., Washington, Sept. 20, 9 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following is the latest intelligence received from Gen. Sheridan:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 20, 9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The body of Gen. Russell has arrived, and as soon as embalmed will be forwarded to New York. Gen. McIntosh with his leg amputated, has just come in. He is in good spirits. Several officers from the front report the number of prisoners exceed 3,000. The number of battle flags captured was 15 instead of nine. He concurs that it was a complete rout.

Our cavalry started in pursuit at day-light this morning. Sheridan when last heard from was at Kramtown. I sent forward this morning, ample medical supplies. Full subsistence for the entire army goes forward.

If you do not hear from me after this it is because of the distance we are from the scene of action and because I send you only such information as I esteem reliable.

J. D. STEVENSON,

Brig. Gen.
Sheridan Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned him to the command of the Middle Military Division.

Gen. Grant has ordered the army under his command to fire a salute of 100 guns at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning in honor of Sheridan's great victory.

A dispatch just received from Gen. Sherman at Atlanta, says everything continues well with us.

The reports of to-day show that the draft is progressing quietly in all the States. In most of the districts vigorous efforts are continued to fill the quotas by volunteers before the drafted men are mustered in.

Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Electoral College.

The relative strength of the several States in the electoral college has been considerably changed since the last Presidential election, by the decennial re-apportionment.

The following is an accurate statement of the number to which each State likely to participate in the election, will be entitled:

Maine,	7	Ohio,	21
New Hampshire,	12	Indiana,	13
Massachusetts,	12	Illinois,	12
Rhode Island,	4	Michigan,	13
Connecticut,	4	Vermont,	3
New York,	33	Iowa,	11
Wisconsin,	8	Minnesota,	11
New Jersey,	7	Kansas,	11
Pennsylvania,	26	Kentucky,	11
Delaware,	3	Missouri,	11
Maryland,	7	California,	11
Oregon,	3		
Total,			

The total number of votes to which these States are entitled is 226. A majority of this electoral college is necessary to an election, and that majority is one hundred and fourteen votes.